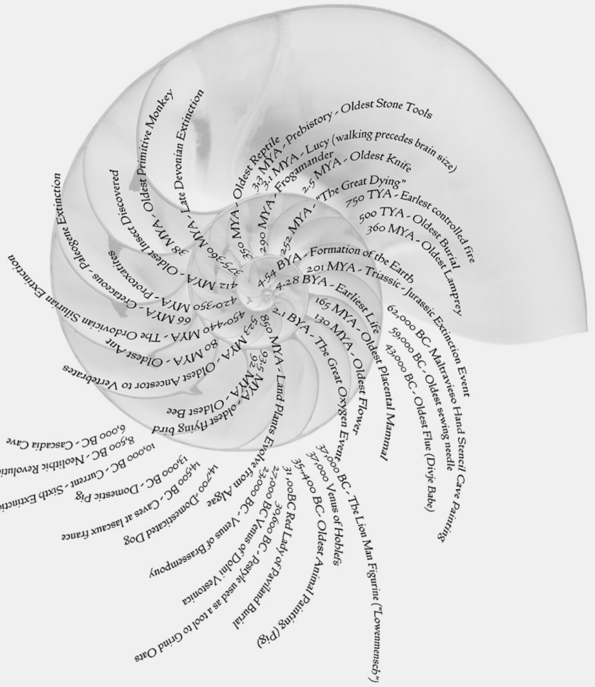
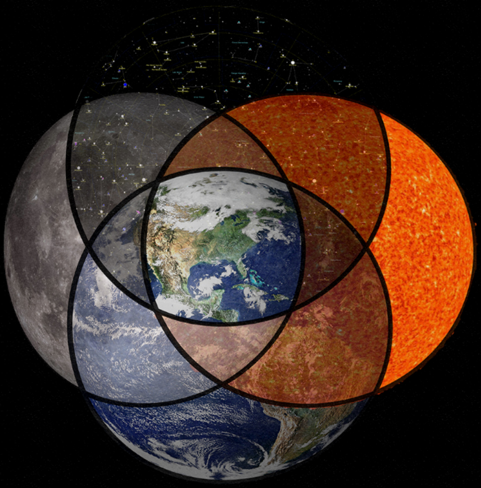
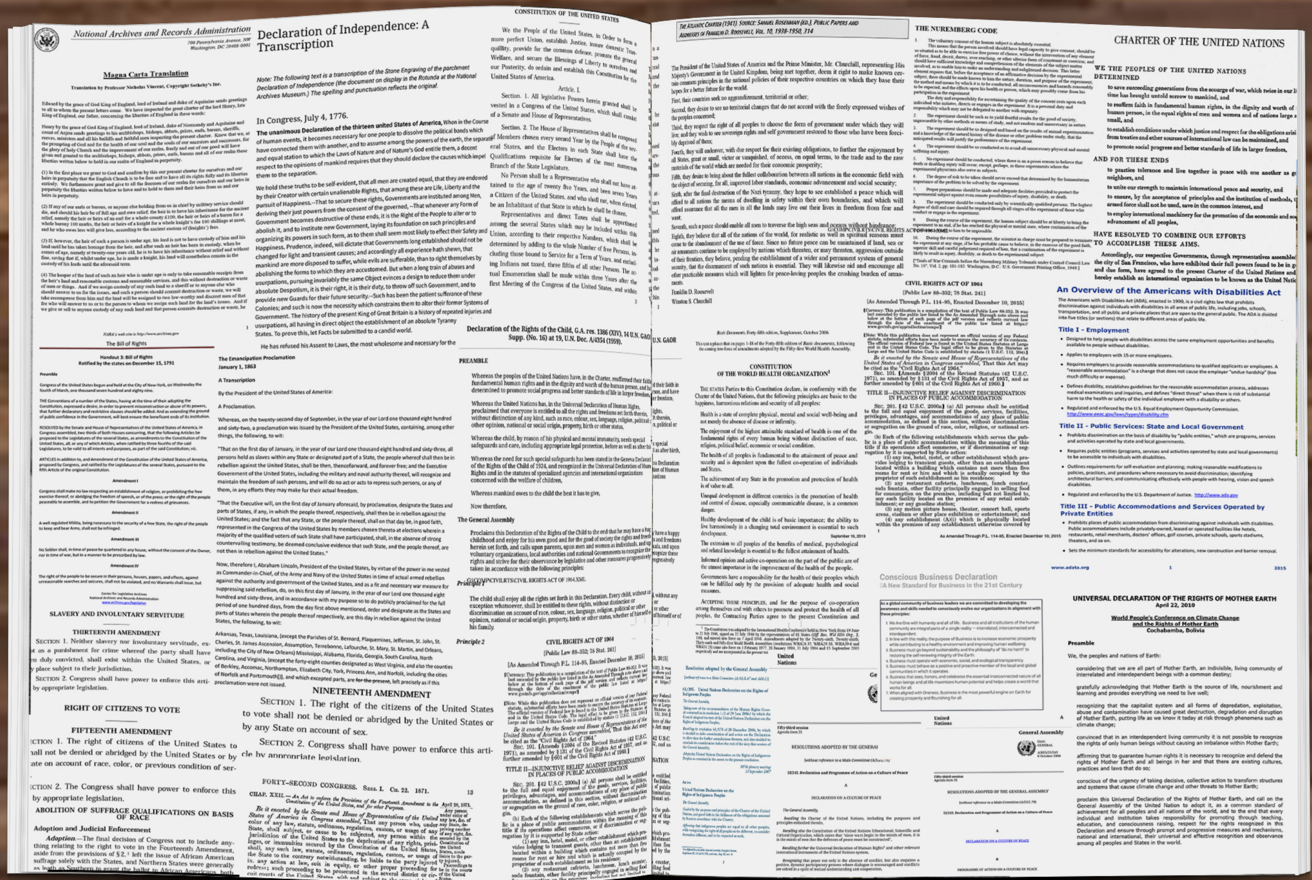
Conscious
Culture

Conscious
Culture



4.54 BYA - Formation of the Earth
4.28 BYA - Earliest Life
2.1 BYA - The Great Oxygen Event
850 MYA - Land Plants Evolve from Algae
523 MYA - Oldest Ancestor to Vertebrates
450-440 MYA - The Ordovician Silurian Extinction
420-350 MYA - Protoxatites
412 MYA - Oldest Insect Discovered
375-360 MYA - Late Devonian Extinction
360 MYA - Oldest Lamprey
350 MYA - Oldest Reptile
290 MYA - Frogamander
252 MYA - "The Great Dying"
201 MYA - Triassic - Jurassic Extinction Event
165 MYA - Oldest Placental Mammal
130 MYA - Oldest Flower
93.5 MYA - oldest flying bird
92 MYA - Oldest Bee
80 MYA - Oldest Ant
66 MYA - Cretaceous - Paleogene Extinction
38 MYA - Oldest Primitive Monkey
3.3 MYA, Prehistory - Oldest Stone Tools
3.1 MYA - Lucy (walking precedes brain size)
2.5 MYA - Oldest Knife
750 TYA - Earlest controlled fire
500 TYA - Oldest Burial
62,000 BC- Maltravieso Hand Stencil Cave Painting
59,000 BC- Oldest sewing needle
43,000 BC - Oldest Flue (Divje Babe)
37,000 BC - The Lion Man Figurine ("Lowenmensch")
37,000 Venus of Hoblefs
35,400 BC- Oldest Animal Painting (Pig)
31,00BC Red Lady of Paviland Burial
30,600 BC - Pestyle used as a tool to Grind Oats
27,000 BC Venus of Dolni Vestonica
23,000 BC - Venus of Brassempouy
14,700 Domesticated Dog
14,500 BC - Caves at lascaux france
13,000 BC - Domestic Pig
10,000 BC - Current - Sixth Extinction Ev
8,500 BC - Neolithic Revolution, D
6,000 BC - Cascadia Cave





National Archives and Records Administration

700 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20408-0001

Magna Carta Translation

Translation by Professor Nicholas Vincent, Copyright Sotheby's Inc.

Edward by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland and duke of Aquitaine sends greetings to all to whom the present letters come. We have inspected the great charter of the lord Henry, late King of England, our father, concerning the liberties of England in these words:

Henry by the grace of God King of England, lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitaine and count of Anjou sends greetings to his archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, sheriffs, reeves, ministers and all his bailiffs and faithful men inspecting the present charter. Know that we, at the prompting of God and for the health of our soul and the souls of our ancestors and successors, for the glory of holy Church and the improvement of our realm, freely and out of our good will have given and granted to the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons and all of our realm these liberties written below to hold in our realm of England in perpetuity.

(1) In the first place we grant to God and confirm by this our present charter for ourselves and our heirs in perpetuity that the English Church is to be free and to have all its rights fully and its liberties entirely. We furthermore grant and give to all the freemen of our realm for ourselves and our heirs in perpetuity the liberties written below to have and to hold to them and their heirs from us and our heirs in perpetuity.

(2) If any of our earls or barons, or anyone else holding from us in chief by military service should die, and should his heir be of full age and owe relief, the heir is to have his inheritance for the ancient relief, namely the heir or heirs of an earl for a whole county £100, the heir or heirs of a baron for a whole barony 100 marks, the heir or heirs of a knight for a whole knight's fee 100 shillings at most, and he who owes less will give less, according to the ancient custom of (knights') fees.

(3) If, however, the heir of such a person is under age, his lord is not to have custody of him and his land until he has taken homage from the heir, and after such an heir has been in custody, when he comes of age, namely at twenty-one years old, he is to have his inheritance without relief and without fine, saving that if, whilst under age, he is made a knight, his land will nonetheless remain in the custody of his lords until the aforesaid term.

(4) The keeper of the land of such an heir who is under age is only to take reasonable receipts from the heir's land and reasonable customs and reasonable services, and this without destruction or waste of men or things. And if we assign custody of any such land to a sheriff or to anyone else who should answer to us for the issues, and such a person should commit destruction or waste, we will take recompense from him and the land will be assigned to two law-worthy and discreet men of that fee who will answer to us or to the person to whom we assign such land for the land's issues. And if we give or sell to anyone custody of any such land and that person commits destruction or waste, he

1

NARA's web site is http://www.archives.gov

Declaration of Independence: A Transcription

Note: The following text is a transcription of the Stone Engraving of the parchment Declaration of Independence (the document on display in the Rotunda at the National Archives Museum.) The spelling and punctuation reflects the original.

In Congress, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America, When in the Course
of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which
have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate
and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent
respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel
them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed
by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the
pursuit of Happiness.--That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men,
deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, --That whenever any Form of
Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to
abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and
organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and
Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be
changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that
mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by
abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and
usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under
absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to
provide new Guards for their future security.--Such has been the patient sufferance of these
Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of
Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and
usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny
States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the

---

The Bill of Rights

Handout 3: Bill of Rights
Ratified by the states on December 15, 1791

Preamble

Congress of the United States begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

THE Conventions of a number of the States, having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the Government, will best ensure the beneficent ends of its institution.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, all, or any of which Articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution; viz.

ARTICLES in addition to, and Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Constitution.

Amendment I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment III

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but

Center for Legislative Archives
National Archives and Records Administration
www.archives.gov/legislative

The Emancipation Proclamation
January 1, 1863

A Transcription

By the President of the United States of America:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundr
and sixty-two, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among o
things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,
persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then b
rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive
Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize a
maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of
them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States a
parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the
United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith,
represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a
majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong
countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are
not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested
as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in time of actual armed rebellion
against the authority and government of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for
suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full
period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and
parts of States wherein the people thereof respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United
States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Ascension, Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Ann, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth[)], and which excepted parts, are ~~for the present~~, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

SLAVERY AND INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE

THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, ex-
pt as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have
en duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or
y place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this arti-
by appropriate legislation.

RIGHT OF CITIZENS TO VOTE

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

ECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to
hall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by
ate on account of race, color, or previous condition of ser-

ECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this
by appropriate legislation.

ABOLITION OF SUFFRAGE QUALIFICATIONS ON BASIS OF RACE

Adoption and Judicial Enforcement

Adoption.—The final decision of Congress not to include anything relating to the right to vote in the Fourteenth Amendment, aside from the provisions of § 2,[1] left the issue of African American suffrage solely with the States, and Northern States were generally as loath as Southern to grant the ballot to African Americans, both

NINETEENTH AMENDMENT

SECTION 1. The right of the citizens of the U
to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the Uni
by any State on account of sex.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enfo
cle by appropriate legislation.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS. SESS. I. CH. 22. 1871. 13

CHAP. XXII.—*An Act to enforce the Provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other Purposes.*

April 20, 1871.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State, shall subject, or cause to be subjected, any person within the jurisdiction of the United States to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution of the United States, shall, any such law, statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of the State to the contrary notwithstanding, be liable to the party injured in any action at law, suit in equity, or other proper proceeding for redress; such proceeding to be prosecuted in the several district or circuit courts of the United States, with and

Any person under color of any law, &c. of any State, depriving another of any right, &c. secured by the Constitution of the United States, made liable to the party injured.

Proceedings to be in the courts of the United States.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article. I.

Section. 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three fifths of all other Persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within

3

Declaration of the Rights of the Child, G.A. res. 1386 (XIV), 14 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 19, U.N. Doc. A/4354 (1959).

PREAMBLE

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have, in the Charter, reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights and in the dignity and worth of the human person, and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas the United Nations has, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, proclaimed that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Whereas the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth,

Whereas the need for such special safeguards has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child of 1924, and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the statutes of specialized agencies and international organizations concerned with the welfare of children,

Whereas mankind owes to the child the best it has to give,

Now therefore,

The General Assembly

Proclaims this Declaration of the Rights of the Child to the end that he may have a happy childhood and enjoy for his own good and for the good of society the rights and freedoms herein set forth, and calls upon parents, upon men and women as individuals, and upon voluntary organizations, local authorities and national Governments to recognize these rights and strive for their observance by legislative and other measures progressively taken in accordance with the following principles:

Principle 1

The child shall enjoy all the rights set forth in this Declaration. Every child, without any exception whatsoever, shall be entitled to these rights, without distinction or discrimination on account of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, whether of himself or of his family.

Principle 2

G:\COMP\CIVILRTS\CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964.XML

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

[Public Law 88–352; 78 Stat. 241]

[As Amended Through P.L. 114–95, Enacted December 10, 2015]

[Currency: This publication is a compilation of the text of Public Law 88-352. It was last amended by the public law listed in the As Amended Through note above and below at the bottom of each page of the pdf version and reflects current law through the date of the enactment of the public law listed at https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/comps/]

[Note: While this publication does not represent an official version of any Federal statute, substantial efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of its contents. The official version of Federal law is found in the United States Statutes at Large and in the United States Code. The legal effect to be given to the Statutes at Large and the United States Code is established by statute (1 U.S.C. 112, 204).]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Civil Rights Act of 1964."

SEC. 101. [Amends § 2004 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1971), as amended by § 131 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, and as further amended by § 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960.]

TITLE II—INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION

SEC. 201. [42 U.S.C. 2000a] (a) All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin.

(b) Each of the following establishments which serves the public is a place of public accommodation within the meaning of this title if its operations affect commerce, or if discrimination or segregation by it is supported by State action:

(1) any inn, hotel, motel, or other establishment which provides lodging to transient guests, other than an establishment located within a building which contains not more than five rooms for rent or hire and which is actually occupied by the proprietor of such establishment as his residence;

(2) any restaurant cafeteria, lunchroom, lunch counter, soda fountain, other facility principally engaged in selling food

---

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER (1941). SOURCE: SAMUEL ROSENMAN (ED.), PUBLIC PAPERS AND ADDRESSES OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, VOL. 10, 1938-1950, 314

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First, their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

Second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

Third, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

Fourth, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

Fifth, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security;

Sixth, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

Seventh, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

Eighth, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Winston S. Churchill

Basic Documents, Forty-fifth edition, Supplement, October 2006

This text replaces that on pages 1-18 of the Forty-fifth edition of *Basic documents*, following the coming into force of amendments adopted by the Fifty-first World Health Assembly.

CONSTITUTION OF THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION[1]

THE STATES Parties to this Constitution declare, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, that the following principles are basic to the happiness, harmonious relations and security of all peoples:

Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.

The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.

The health of all peoples is fundamental to the attainment of peace and security and is dependent upon the fullest co-operation of individuals and States.

The achievement of any State in the promotion and protection of health is of value to all.

Unequal development in different countries in the promotion of health and control of disease, especially communicable disease, is a common danger.

Healthy development of the child is of basic importance; the ability to live harmoniously in a changing total environment is essential to such development.

The extension to all peoples of the benefits of medical, psychological and related knowledge is essential to the fullest attainment of health.

Informed opinion and active co-operation on the part of the public are of the utmost importance in the improvement of the health of the people.

Governments have a responsibility for the health of their peoples which can be fulfilled only by the provision of adequate health and social measures.

ACCEPTING THESE PRINCIPLES, and for the purpose of co-operation among themselves and with others to promote and protect the health of all peoples, the Contracting Parties agree to the present Constitution and

---

[1] The Constitution was adopted by the International Health Conference held in New York from 19 June to 22 July 1946, signed on 22 July 1946 by the representatives of 61 States (*Off. Rec. Wld Hlth Org.*, 2, 100), and entered into force on 7 April 1948. Amendments adopted by the Twenty-sixth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first World Health Assemblies (resolutions WHA26.37, WHA29.38, WHA39.6 and WHA51.23) came into force on 3 February 1977, 20 January 1984, 11 July 1994 and 15 September 2005 respectively and are incorporated in the present text.

THE NUREMBERG CODE

1. The voluntary consent of the human subject is absolutely essential. This means that the person involved should have legal capacity to give consent; should be so situated as to be able to exercise free power of choice, without the intervention of any element of force, fraud, deceit, duress, over-reaching, or other ulterior form of constraint or coercion; and should have sufficient knowledge and comprehension of the elements of the subject matter involved, as to enable him to make an understanding and enlightened decision. This latter element requires that, before the acceptance of an affirmative decision by the experimental subject, there should be made known to him the nature, duration, and purpose of the experiment; the method and means by which it is to be conducted; all inconveniences and hazards reasonably to be expected; and the effects upon his health or person, which may possibly come from his participation in the experiment.
   The duty and responsibility for ascertaining the quality of the consent rests upon each individual who initiates, directs or engages in the experiment. It is a personal duty and responsibility which may not be delegated to another with impunity.
2. The experiment should be such as to yield fruitful results for the good of society, unprocurable by other methods or means of study, and not random and unnecessary in nature.
3. The experiment should be so designed and based on the results of animal experimentation and a knowledge of the natural history of the disease or other problem under study, that the anticipated results will justify the performance of the experiment.
4. The experiment should be so conducted as to avoid all unnecessary physical and mental suffering and injury.
5. No experiment should be conducted, where there is an a priori reason to believe that death or disabling injury will occur; except, perhaps, in those experiments where the experimental physicians also serve as subjects.
6. The degree of risk to be taken should never exceed that determined by the humanitarian importance of the problem to be solved by the experiment.
7. Proper preparations should be made and adequate facilities provided to protect the experimental subject against even remote possibilities of injury, disability, or death.
8. The experiment should be conducted only by scientifically qualified persons. The highest degree of skill and care should be required through all stages of the experiment of those who conduct or engage in the experiment.
9. During the course of the experiment, the human subject should be at liberty to bring the experiment to an end, if he has reached the physical or mental state, where continuation of the experiment seems to him to be impossible.
10. During the course of the experiment, the scientist in charge must be prepared to terminate the experiment at any stage, if he has probable cause to believe, in the exercise of the good faith, superior skill and careful judgement required of him, that a continuation of the experiment is likely to result in injury, disability, or death to the experimental subject.

["Trials of War Criminals before the Nuremberg Military Tribunals under Control Council Law No. 10", Vol. 2, pp. 181-182. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1949.]

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964

[Public Law 88–352; 78 Stat. 241]

[As Amended Through P.L. 114–95, Enacted December 10, 2015]

[Currency: This publication is a compilation of the text of Public Law 88-352. It was last amended by the public law listed in the As Amended Through note above and below at the bottom of each page of the pdf version and reflects current law through the date of the enactment of the public law listed at https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/comps/]

[Note: While this publication does not represent an official version of any Federal statute, substantial efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of its contents. The official version of Federal law is found in the United States Statutes at Large and in the United States Code. The legal effect to be given to the Statutes at Large and the United States Code is established by statute (1 U.S.C. 112, 204).]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Civil Rights Act of 1964."

SEC. 101. [Amends § 2004 of the Revised Statutes (42 U.S.C. 1971), as amended by § 131 of the Civil Rights Act of 1957, and as further amended by § 601 of the Civil Rights Act of 1960.]

TITLE II—INJUNCTIVE RELIEF AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION

SEC. 201. [42 U.S.C. 2000a] (a) All persons shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of any place of public accommodation, as defined in this section, without discrimination or segregation on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin.

(b) Each of the following establishments which serves the public is a place of public accommodation within the meaning of this title if its operations affect commerce, or if discrimination or segregation by it is supported by State action:

(1) any inn, hotel, motel, or other establishment which provides lodging to transient guests, other than an establishment located within a building which contains not more than five rooms for rent or hire and which is actually occupied by the proprietor of such establishment as his residence;

(2) any restaurant cafeteria, lunchroom, lunch counter, soda fountain, other facility principally engaged in selling food for consumption on the premises, including but not limited to, any such facility located on the premises of any retail establishment; or any gasoline station;

(3) any motion picture house, theater, concert hall, sports arena, stadium or other place of exhibition or entertainment; and

(4) any establishment (A)(i) which is physically located within the premises of any establishment otherwise covered by

September 10, 2019

As Amended Through P.L. 114-95, Enacted December 10, 2015

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our li
time has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of
human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large a
small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arisi
from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as g
neighbors, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, t
armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and so
advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assemble
the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in g
and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and
hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Natio

---

An Overview of the Americans with Disabilities Act

The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), enacted in 1990, is a civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against individuals with disabilities in all areas of public life, including jobs, schools, transportation, and all public and private places that are open to the general public. The ADA is divided into five titles (or sections) that relate to different areas of public life.

Title I - Employment

- Designed to help people with disabilities access the same employment opportunities and benefits available to people without disabilities.
- Applies to employers with 15 or more employees.
- Requires employers to provide reasonable accommodations to qualified applicants or employees. A "reasonable accommodation" is a change that does not cause the employer "undue hardship" (too much difficulty or expense).
- Defines disability, establishes guidelines for the reasonable accommodation process, addresses medical examinations and inquiries, and defines "direct threat" when there is risk of substantial harm to the health or safety of the individual employee with a disability or others.
- Regulated and enforced by the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. http://www.eeoc.gov/laws/types/disability.cfm

Title II - Public Services: State and Local Government

- Prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability by "public entities," which are programs, services and activities operated by state and local governments.
- Requires public entities (programs, services and activities operated by state and local governments) to be accessible to individuals with disabilities.
- Outlines requirements for self-evaluation and planning; making reasonable modifications to policies, practices, and procedures where necessary to avoid discrimination; identifying architectural barriers; and communicating effectively with people with hearing, vision and speech disabilities.
- Regulated and enforced by the U.S. Department of Justice. http://www.ada.gov

Title III - Public Accommodations and Services Operated by Private Entities

- Prohibits places of public accommodation from discriminating against individuals with disabilities. Public accommodations include privately-owned, leased or operated facilities like hotels, restaurants, retail merchants, doctors' offices, golf courses, private schools, sports stadiums, theaters, and so on.
- Sets the minimum standards for accessibility for alterations, new construction and barrier removal.

www.adata.org 1 2015

Conscious Business Declaration

A New Standard for Business in the 21st Century

As a global community of business leaders we are committed to developing the awareness and skills needed to consciously evolve our organizations in alignment with these principles:

1. We Are One with humanity and all of life. Business and all institutions of the human community are integral parts of a single reality — interrelated, interconnected and interdependent.
2. In line with this reality, the purpose of Business is to increase economic prosperity while contributing to a healthy environment and improving human wellbeing.
3. Business must go beyond sustainability and the philosophy of "do no harm" to restoring the self-renewing integrity of the Earth.
4. Business must operate with economic, social, and ecological transparency.
5. Business must behave as a positive and proactive member of the local and global communities in which it operates.
6. Business that sees, honors, and celebrates the essential interconnected nature of all human beings and all life maximizes human potential and helps create a world that works for all.
7. When aligned with Oneness, Business is the most powerful engine on Earth for creating prosperity and flourishing for all.

United Nations

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/RES/53/243
6 October 1999

Fifty-third session
Agenda item 31

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

[without reference to a Main Committee (A/53/L.79)]

53/243. Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace

A

DECLARATION ON A CULTURE OF PEACE

B

PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON A CULTURE OF PEACE

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

61/295. United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The General Assembly,

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MOTHER EARTH

April 22, 2010

World People's Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth
Cochabamba, Bolivia

Preamble

We, the peoples and nations of Earth:

considering that we are all part of Mother Earth, an indivisible, living community of interrelated and interdependent beings with a common destiny;

gratefully acknowledging that Mother Earth is the source of life, nourishment and learning and provides everything we need to live well;

recognizing that the capitalist system and all forms of depredation, exploitation, abuse and contamination have caused great destruction, degradation and disruption of Mother Earth, putting life as we know it today at risk through phenomena such as climate change;

convinced that in an interdependent living community it is not possible to recognize the rights of only human beings without causing an imbalance within Mother Earth;

affirming that to guarantee human rights it is necessary to recognize and defend the rights of Mother Earth and all beings in her and that there are existing cultures, practices and laws that do so;

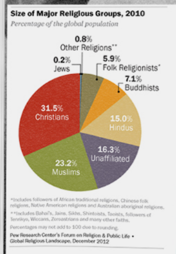
conscious of the urgency of taking decisive, collective action to transform structures and systems that cause climate change and other threats to Mother Earth;

proclaim this Universal Declaration of the Rights of Mother Earth, and call on the General Assembly of the United Nation to adopt it, as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations of the world, and to the end that every individual and institution takes responsibility for promoting through teaching, education, and consciousness raising, respect for the rights recognized in this Declaration and ensure through prompt and progressive measures and mechanisms, national and international, their universal and effective recognition and observance among all peoples and States in the world.

ANNUIT COEPTIS
Microsoft
amazon
Walmart
Supercentre
at&t
Google
Google
freedom
connection
needs

WE THE PEOPLE
DEFEND THE SACRED
WE ARE WATER
DON'T SHOOT
STOP POLICE BRUTALITY
DOWN WITH CHILD LABOR
LIFE
Respect 1954 Geneva Accords
WAR erodes the Great Society
CLEAN WATER IS A RIGHT FROM FLINT TO STANDING ROCK TO MAHANOY PRISON
PRO CHOICE
Big Tobacco & Big Oil
NOT OK
END VICTIM BLAMING IN THE COURTS
NO MORE RAPE
STOP RAPE CULTURE
KEEP YOUR RELIGION away from
END MODERN DAY SLAVERY NOW!
A WOMAN'S CHOICE IS A WOMAN'S VOICE
JOBS! NOT JAILS!
YES TO LIFE NO TO CULTURE OF DEATH
DON'T GIVE DOCTORS A LICENCE TO KILL
MORE $ FOR MENTAL HEALTH
be their VOICE
STOP KILLING US
A JOB IS A RIGHT! CAPITALISM DOESN'T WORK
RESIST UNITE
SAVE LIVES DON'T DRINK OR SELL ALCOHOL!
WE WON'T FIGHT ANOTHER RICH MAN'S WAR!!!
MAKE AMERICA SMART AGAIN
SCIENCE NOT SILENCE
GIVE ME CHOICE OVER MY DEATH
ASSIST US TO LIVE NOT DIE
NOT DEAD YET
The Resistance
LESS $ TO PRISONS MORE $ TO SCHOOLS
IF YOU CAN READ THIS Thank a TEACHER!
GIN IS SIN
REFUSE BOOZE
NYPD, YOU CAN'T ARREST YOUR WAY OUT OF THE OPIOID EPIDEMIC
HELL NO DON'T GO
THERE IS NO PLANET B
EQUAL JOBS AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES
$TOP FINANCING OPPRESSION
STOP THE WAR NOW
WE ARE THE 99%
STOP Making $$ off the suffering of our community
HOUSING IS A HUMAN RIGHT
FIGHT RENT RIPOFFS!
THIS IS STOLEN LAND!
AGAINST WHITE SUPREMACY
TOO LATE TO PRAY
NOT AFRAID
ANTIFASCIST
WAR ON DRUGS IS A WAR ON US!!
OCCUPY WALL ST

Terrorism and the Electric Power Delivery System
National Mitigation Framework
Second Edition
June 2016
FACING ADDICTION IN AMERICA
The Surgeon General's Spotlight on Opioids
U.S. Department of Health & Human Services
THE GLOBAL SLAVERY INDEX 2018
WALK FREE FOUNDATION
Global Estimates of Child Labour
8.7 ALLIANCE
RESULTS AND TRENDS, 2012-2016
Building CULTURES OF PREPAREDNESS
REPORT FOR THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT HIGHER EDUCATION COMMUNITY
JANUARY 2019
FEMA
HIGHER EDUCATION PROGRAM
open source ecology
Annual Report
THE STATE OF AMERICA'S WASTED FOOD & OPPORTUNITIES TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR'S 2018 LIST OF GOODS PRODUCED BY CHILD LABOR OR FORCED LABOR
PSR
Body Count
Casualty Figures after 10 Years
UN WATER
The United Nations World Water Development Report 2020
WATER AND CLIMATE CHANGE
WWDR 2020
UNITED NATIONS VOLUNTARY TRUST FUND ON CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF SLAVERY
THE HUMAN FACES OF MODERN SLAVERY
UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS
The United Nations World Water Development Report 2019
LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND
2019
WHR
World Happiness Report
CREDIT SUISSE
Research Institute
Global wealth report 2019
Brand Finance
Global 500 2020
The annual report on the world's most valuable and strongest brands
January 2020


Size of Major Religious Groups, 2010

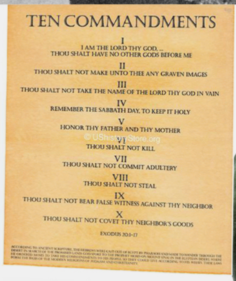
Percentage of the global population

*Includes followers of African traditional religions, Chinese folk religions, Native American religions and Australian aboriginal religions.

**Includes Bahai's, Jains, Sikhs, Shintoists, Taoists, followers of Tenrikyo, Wiccans, Zoroastrians and many other faiths.

Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life • Global Religious Landscape, December 2012


TEN COMMANDMENTS

I
I AM THE LORD THY GOD, ...
THOU SHALT HAVE NO OTHER GODS BEFORE ME

II
THOU SHALT NOT MAKE UNTO THEE ANY GRAVEN IMAGES

III
THOU SHALT NOT TAKE THE NAME OF THE LORD THY GOD IN VAIN

IV
REMEMBER THE SABBATH DAY, TO KEEP IT HOLY

V
HONOR THY FATHER AND THY MOTHER

© UShistoryStore.org

VI
THOU SHALT NOT KILL

VII
THOU SHALT NOT COMMIT ADULTERY

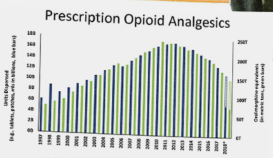
VIII
THOU SHALT NOT STEAL

IX
THOU SHALT NOT BEAR FALSE WITNESS AGAINST THY NEIGHBOR

X
THOU SHALT NOT COVET THY NEIGHBOR'S GOODS

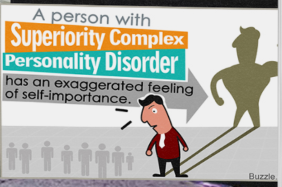
EXODUS 20:1-17

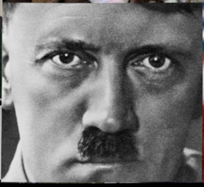
ACCORDING TO ANCIENT SCRIPTURE, THE HEBREWS WERE CAST OUT OF EGYPT BY PHARAOH AND MADE TO WANDER THROUGH THE DESERT IN SEARCH OF THE PROMISED LAND. GOD SPOKE TO THE PROPHET MOSES ON MOUNT SINAI IN THE EGYPTIAN DESERT WHERE HE ORDERED MOSES TO TAKE HIS COMMANDMENTS TO HIS PEOPLE, SO THEY COULD LIVE ACCORDING TO HIS WISHES. THESE LAWS FORM THE BASIS OF THE MODERN RELIGIONS OF JUDAISM AND CHRISTIANITY.

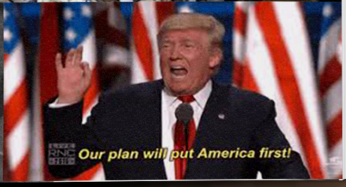

Prescription Opioid Analgesics

18B
16B
14B
12B
10B
8B
6B
4B
2B
0B
Units Dispensed
(e.g., tablets, patches, mls in billions, blue bars)
250T
200T
150T
100T
50T
0T
Oral morphine equivalents
(in metric tons, green bars)
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018*
Units (e.g. tablets, patches, milliliters)
Oral morphine equivalents

FREEDOM IS NOT FRE


A person with **Superiority Complex Personality Disorder** has an exaggerated feeling of self-importance.




RNC
Our plan will put America first!

Cascadia earthquake sources
North American Plate
CANADA
WASHINGTON
Vancouver
Seattle
Pacific Plate
Juan de Fuca Plate
Crustal earthquakes (900AD, 1872)
Deep earthquakes
Subduction zone earthquakes (1700)
SEA LEVEL
RING OF FIRE
Aleutian trench
Kurile trench
Japan trench
Izu Ogasawara trench
Ryukyu trench
Philippine trench
Marianas trench
Challenger Deep
Bougainville trench
Equator
Krakatoa
Java (Sunda) trench
Tonga trench
Kermadec trench
Mt Garibaldi
Mt St Helens
Middle America trench
Puerto Rico trench
Peru-Chile trench
THE VENUS PROJECT
PRESS KIT 2012
Global
Village
Construction
Set
Civilization Starter Kit
Earthbag Village
The Earthbag Village is the first of the 7 sustainable villages we'll build because it is considered the most affordable and globally easily replicable. It will open source ultra-sustainable DIY eco-artistic housing, waste recycling structures, water collecting and recycling bathroom
hat is The Venus Project?
Venus Project is an organization that proposes a
sible plan of action for social change that works toward
eaceful and sustainable global civilization. It outlines
alternative where human rights are not only paper
clamations but a way of life.
Container Village
D3D 3D Printer
The Distributive Entreprise 3D Printer
Fully open source 3D Printer
Construction Set can be
Magnetically attached Tool head: allows quick interchange of working tools.
Universal Axis: is used so that the drive system is identical for all the axes and can be attached or stacked together for more power
Power Cube
Design by Anton Zyryanov